

CAPE NOME TEMPERATURES.

The Editor has for a long time been gathering and discussing the temperature records for Alaska, as far as these are accessible to him. He is, therefore, very glad to be able to quote the data for a new station at the gold fields of Cape Nome, latitude 64.5° N., longitude 165° W., as published in the May report of the California section. These observations were made by Mr. A. G. Blake, United States Deputy Surveyor, between 7 and 8 a. m., local time, from November 1, 1899, to March 16, 1900. This station was very much needed in order to fill up our study of the climate of the coast of Alaska. The older stations in its neighborhood were Port Clarence, Fort St. Michael, and Omilak.

The hourly corrections needed in order to reduce the monthly means of observations made at Cape Nome at 7:30 a. m., local time, to the mean of twenty-four hourly observations, have been deduced as follows:

January	+0.2	April	+0.8	July	+0.2	October	+1.5
February	+1.2	May	-0.2	August	+0.8	November	+0.8
March	+2.3	June	+0.3	September	+1.2	December	-1.2

These corrections are taken from small charts prepared for this purpose by Mr. H. B. Wren, under the Editor's directions.

The figures quoted from the California report are as follows:

Date.	1899.		1900.		
	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.
1	o	o	o	o	o
2	10	18	0	18	3
3	10	-8	-3	18	0
4	23	-5	0	15	12
5	23	22	-4	20	16
6	24	18	14	18	8
7	20	18	8	18	14
8	10	10	0	18	10
9	10	-5	-2	22	2
10	20	-8	-2	10	-12
11	28	-12	2	0	-12
12	4	8	12	24	0
13	10	12	4	30	-18
14	14	32	8	28	-16
15	16	22	-6	33	9
16	5	14	-18	26	7
17	0	20	-10	30	30
18	20	-10	-20	12	.....
19	20	-4	-27	10	.....
20	22	-18	-22	10	.....
21	18	-20	-34	4	.....
22	8	-22	-27	-5	.....
23	2	-30	-38	-4	.....
24	8	-26	-25	4	.....
25	2	-30	-28	10	.....
26	26	-13	-23	8	.....
27	26	-8	10	3	.....
28	14	0	12	2	.....
29	26	-3	18	12	.....
30	24	-12	26	.....	.....
31	22	-10	26	.....	.....
		3	16	.....	.....
Mean.....	+15.0	-1.2	-4.2	+14.0	.....
Corrected	+0.8	-0.2	+0.2	+1.2	.....
Corrected mean	+15.8	-1.4	-4.5	+15.2	.....

THE WEATHER OF THE MONTH.

By ALFRED J. HENRY, Professor of Meteorology.

Atmospheric pressure was considerably lower than usual over practically the whole country. High temperatures prevailed, especially in the upper Missouri Valley, where maximum values from 100° to 105° were registered. The monthly mean temperature over a very large area was much above the seasonal average. The region of abnormally high temperatures extended from the lower Lakes in a continuous line westward to near the Pacific coast and southward to about the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude. In parts of this area the rainfall was scant, and the staple crops suffered accordingly; in other portions the rainfall was sufficient for all needs. General rains fell in California during the first part of the month; during the latter half of the month there were no rains to speak of. Elsewhere on the Pacific coast the rainfall was from 1 to 2 inches above the normal.

The month was rather free from destructive local windstorms and thunderstorms.

PRESSURE.

The distribution of monthly mean pressure is graphically shown on Chart IV, and the numerical values are given in Tables I and X.

Mean pressure was highest, 30.05 inches, on the Pacific coast, and lowest, 29.80, on the northeastern Rocky Mountain slope. It was generally below normal throughout the whole country. As compared with the preceding month, there was a marked decrease along the northern boundary from the

lower Lakes to Montana. In general, low area storms moved across the country in the northern track, although several cases of lows moving eastwardly simultaneously in both the northern and southern tracks were noted. Generally, however, these latter joined at some point in the Lake region.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

The distribution of monthly mean surface temperature, as deduced from the records of about 1,000 stations, is shown on Chart VI.

Temperature was markedly above the normal in all regions except New England, the interior of Texas, and the coast line of Washington, and part of Oregon. The greatest excess was noted in the upper Missouri Valley, where a daily departure of 10° above the normal was registered. The average daily departure diminished from the upper Missouri Valley rather uniformly in all directions. Very high temperatures were registered in the Dakotas, Montana, and the Red River Valley—higher, in fact, than were recorded elsewhere in the United States, except in Arizona and the desert regions of southern California.

Temperatures below freezing occurred throughout northern New England, the plateau region of New York State, western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and quite generally throughout the northern part of the Lake region, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

In Canada.—Professor Stupart says:

The mean temperature of the month exceeded the normal in all parts of the Dominion lying west of a line running approximately northward from the Bay of Quinte to Moose Factory, and was below normal in districts to the eastward, including the Ottawa Valley and the whole of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The greatest positive departures, amounting to between 6° and 8°, occurred in Manitoba and Assiniboia, and the largest negative departures in parts of Quebec